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IS IT ANY WONDER THE JOURNAL LEADS?

NO. 4,892.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. B. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CANOVAS AWAITS CLEVELAND'S SAY.

Does Not Believe the President Will Take Action at Present.

Depuy de Lome Has Given Him Reason for Saying So.

Soft Words Will Turn Away Wrath, but Harsh Ones Will Stir Up Spain.

DEL CASTILLO SPEAKS STRONGLY.

The Spanish Government Is Perfectly Ready to Go to War with the United States if It Feels Itself Insulted.

Madrid, April 7.—Senor Canovas, in an interview to-night with a representative of the Imparcial, said:

"The Information Senor Dupuy de Lome, our Minister at Washington, sends confirms the general impression that Mr. Cleveland will take no action at present.

"I have cause to believe that he will not.

"Of course, I have no letter from him saying so. I do not correspond with him. It is necessary to await the action of Mr. Cleveland.

"If by chance he does take any action, all that has been said about the establishment of commercial privileges and advantages to the United States in Cuba is pure invention."

Talking to other journalists, Senor Canovas said:

"If Mr. Cleveland limits his action to transmitting to Spain communications couched in a tone courteous and mild enough not to offend, we will answer in the same tone, maintaining our rights, and there will be no cause for alarm.

"If the other thing happens, we shall adjust our conduct to that of the United States."

The representative of the Journal specially called on the Duke of Tetuan after the Cabinet council. The foreign minister said:

"The truth is, the Government has received up to the present no note whatever from the United States touching Cuba. Undoubtedly the vote will have influence in favor of the insurgents, but it gives no cause for action on our part.

"On the other hand, the attitude of the powers is satisfactory. The papers, irrespective of countries, reflect it.

"The acts carried out in the United States have had as their effect an increase of warmer sympathy for the Spanish cause felt by other foreign countries and governments."

BENEATH THEIR DIGNITY.

Spaniards Would Not Condescend to Treat With the United States About Concessions to Cuba.

Madrid, April 7.—The Cabinet Council ended late to-night, after having examined with great fullness the bearings of Monday's vote in Congress.

President Canovas and the Duke of Tetuan, the Foreign Minister, made statements on the position of affairs, which substantially amounted to the following:

"As long as President Cleveland takes no

action Spain can take none. When he acts Spain will see what she has to do. Meantime her efforts must be to maintain tranquillity in the country. The quietness of the last few weeks has shown that Spain is a serious country."

The Council resolved afterward to maintain and carry into effect the resolutions which it adopted when the agitation first manifested itself in the peninsula.

Regarding the eventuality of a proclamation of belligerency, the Council also examined the additional navy estimates, telegraphed to you yesterday, and resolved on the proposition of the Minister of Finance to withdraw them, and present a complete estimate for constructing a new squadron in its entirety, so that the Cortes may know the complete plan and vote shorter terms for buying or building warships.

The Minister of Finance declared he has for a beginning thirty-five million of pesetas, owing by Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines for their part in the cost of a warship already built.

The Council studied the question of the Spanish Bank of Cuba, and resolved to invite the shareholders to decide the amount necessary to increase the metallic reserve.

The Government will contribute to the subscription, provided the bank promises to lend to the treasury money, a certain amount if necessary.

Telegrams from the Provinces report all is quiet. A similar tranquillity prevails in Madrid.

The Council of the United Republican parties here resolved to hold a demonstration in Madrid against the vote of the United States Congress, and will invite other parties to join them. The leaders of most parties will, however, refuse, considering all agitation bad politics. The Government will, moreover, probably forbid demonstration.

The semi-official declaration that the Government was ready to treat with President Cleveland regarding concessions to Cuba, as cabled to you yesterday, caused a protest in most political circles. Politicians and the press generally, excepting the Conservatives, consider this means an invitation to Mr. Cleveland, an action, they declare, inconsistent with national dignity.

Even El Liberal, which has been advocating the necessity of reforms in Cuba, says: "We can grant reforms on our own initiative, but never under alien advice that might take a menacing shape."

El Tiempo, the organ of Senor Silya, says: "The invitation to Mr. Cleveland is a shame to every Spaniard. We never thought that Canovas would come to so low an end."

The vote in the House of Representatives at Washington was the sole topic of discussion here to-day, though all is quiet at present. Troops were ordered to remain in barracks all day, and a strong body of police and of the Civil Guard was dispatched to guard the American Legation and public buildings against a possible demonstration.

A circular was sent by telegraph to-day to all the Governors of provinces ordering that strong guards should be furnished to American consulates, and that all attempts at demonstrations should be energetically repressed.

FROM FOREIGN EDITORS.

Those of Spain Are Pessimistic, the London Papers Are Severe and the Paris Writers Are Vague.

Madrid, April 7.—All the morning papers comment on the vote in the House of Representatives in pessimistic tones, but without strong language. I quote the following:

El Liberal, the leading Republican paper:

"To proclaim belligerency is to endorse the insurrection and practically means intervention. The Government must act as if the recognition of belligerency were already what it will be soon—a positive act of intervention."

El Globo, the Liberal paper: Noisy demonstrations would create difficulties in the way of action by this Government for the defence of the honor and interests of the country.

ESTHER CLEVELAND HAS THE MEASLES.

President's Household Is Alarmed by the Illness of His Second Daughter.

The Little Sufferer Hurried Away to Woodley, Their Country Home.

Disease Believed to Have Been Carried to the White House by Secretary Thurber.

NO SERIOUS RESULT ANTICIPATED.

Every Precaution Has Been Taken to Guard the Children from the Epidemic, Even to Keeping Thurber a Prison.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, April 7.—The White House was thrown into a state of consternation this morning. Little Esther, the second daughter of the President, aged two and one-half years, had the measles. There was no room for mistake as to the child's ailment. Mrs. Cleveland was sorely distressed, nor was the President less moved at the evidence of a disease in the family that they had endeavored to prevent.

The "White House children," as the daughters of the President are called in Washington, have been guarded with rigid care to shield them from the measles. Every device that an attentive and devoted mother could think of has been employed to protect the trio of little girls from this infectious disease, which has been epidemic in this city for a month or more.

The alarm of Mrs. Cleveland was caused by the type of measles that attacked the grandchildren of Secretary Herbert. It was of a character much more severe than that which usually afflicts juveniles. At the request of Mrs. Cleveland, the Secretary of the Navy absented himself from the White House until the children of his family were entirely recovered. When it was reported that the children of Secretary Lamont had the measles, the members of that family were excluded from the Executive Mansion until it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the report was erroneous. Nothing short of the positive opinion of Dr. O'Reilly that the children did not have the measles would satisfy Mrs. Cleveland.

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

For the last three or four weeks Mrs. Cleveland has kept her little daughters secluded within the White House and the private grounds of the mansion. She would not even take them out driving with her, lest they might come in contact with other children afflicted with or who had been exposed to the measles. Every precaution has been adopted, even to quarantining Private Secretary Thurber in the White House for the past ten days. Mr. Thurber was made a guest at the Executive Mansion because the measles had broken out in his family. It was feared that if he passed to and fro between his residence and his office in the White House, as was his custom, the disease might be conveyed through him to the President's children. Mrs. Cleveland was assured by physicians whom she consulted that the transmission of the disease from the Thurber home to the White House would be prevented by keeping the private secretary as a guest until the entire recovery of his family.

MOVING DONE QUICKLY.

Little Esther was apparently indisposed yesterday, but her parents did not imagine how serious her trouble was. During last night she had fever and the doctor was sent for. It was then that Mrs. Cleveland began to feel alarmed, but she was reminded that Esther had not been exposed to any sort of infection during the last three weeks. This morning, however, the eruption plainly declared measles.

It was immediately determined to save Ruth and Marion from close contact with their sister. In quicker order than the Cleveland household was ever before removed there was a transfer to the country residence—Woodley. Miss Bethmann, the kindergarten teacher, who is also an excellent nurse for children, was dispatched to Woodley to prepare the cottage for Mrs. Cleveland and her little daughters. In less than two hours Esther, in charge of her nurse, was sent in a close carriage to Woodley. Mrs. Cleveland, with Ruth and Marion, followed in another carriage. The arrangements made at Woodley are such that Esther is to be isolated in one portion of the cottage during her illness, and her sisters are to be kept from the danger of infection.

ENA DIED BECAUSE MOTHER DRANK.

Sensitive Miss Whitmore Could No Longer Bear the Family Disgrace.

Took a Dose of Carbolic Acid After Returning from a Ball in Newark.

Her Sister Jennie and a Friend Were with Her at the Time in the House.

DAUGHTER OF JUSTICE WHITMORE.

The Young Woman Had Upbraided Her Mother for Her Habits, and When She Found Her Again Intoxicated, Decided to Die.

Despondent because of her mother's continued dissipation, pretty Ena Whitmore, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of the late Justice Charles Whitmore, of Arlington, N. J., committed suicide early yesterday morning at her home, No. 82 Baldwin street, Newark, by swallowing carbolic acid. The house is an apartment house, and Ena, her sister Jennie and their



Ena Whitmore as She Looked in Life. She was the daughter of the late Justice Whitmore, of Arlington, N. J., and committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, after returning home from a ball to find her mother under the influence of liquor. She had upbraided her mother for drinking, and decided, when reproaches and prayers were no longer availing, to take her own life.

mother occupied the ground floor.

Ena and Jennie, both girls of a lively disposition, attended the ball of the George Garbis Association at Calverton Park Hall Monday night, and it was shortly after their return that Ena ended her life. Their escort was Edward Day, the son of a prominent Newark contractor. When the trio entered the house they found Mrs. Whitmore in a maudlin condition. The girls had upbraided her Monday, and threatened to break up their home if she did not stop drinking.

Ena began to cry. Day and Jennie tried to comfort her in vain. She went into the kitchen, and Jennie went to her room in the front of the house to retire. Ena's bedroom opened off the dining-room, and when she returned from the kitchen she threw herself across the bed.

A moment later she started for the kitchen again, and Day, who still stood at the door, asked her what was the matter. She replied, "Oh, I'm sick!" and then went to the sink. Day detected the smell of carbolic acid, and began to shout for Jennie. The latter rushed from her room, and when she saw Ena's condition went in search of a doctor, but was unable to find one.

UNABLE TO ROUSE HER.

Meanwhile Day had been working over the girl, trying to arouse her, she having lapsed quickly into unconsciousness. When Jennie returned she also used her efforts to resuscitate Ena, but in vain, and in a few moments she breathed her last.

From the time she had her last dance until she was dead was less than an hour. Day then left the house and Jennie be-

Continued on Third Page.

OUR ATHLETES LEAD THEM ALL.

The Second Day of the Olympiad Revival Attracts a Large Crowd.

Thomas E. Burke, the Boston Sprinter, Secures the Quarter Mile Race with Ease.

Robert Garrett, of Princeton, Again Holds His Own Against the European Contingent.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE STADIUM.

Ellery H. Clark Won the Broad Jump—The King and Queen of Greece and Many Others of High Rank Graced the Meeting with Their Presence.

Athens, April 7.—This was the second day of the Olympic games, and the interest in their revival showed no sign of diminution. On the contrary, there was more enthusiasm displayed than was shown yesterday, and the crowd that witnessed the various events was enormous.

Clark, of the Boston Athletic Association, who covered 6.35 metres. Robert Garrett, captain of the Princeton team, was second, with 6 metres to his credit, and James B. Connolly, of the Suffolk Athletic Club, third, with 5.84 metres.

The 400-metre race on the flat was won by Thomas E. Burke, of the Boston Athletic Association. His time was 54.15 seconds. H. B. Jamison, of Princeton University, was second.

The next event on the programme was putting the weight. Captain Garrett won, scoring 11.22 metres. The Greek champion, Gonskos, was second, scoring 11.03 metres. Gonskos is the second Greek champion who has met defeat contesting with Garrett. Yesterday Paraskopoulou, the champion discus thrower, was badly beaten by the captain of the Princeton athletes.

The one-hand weight-lifting contest was won by Elliott, an Englishman, who raised 71 kilos.

The two-handed weight-lifting contest was won by Jensen, a Dane, who raised 111½ kilos. Flack, the Australian, won the 1,500 metres race on the flat in 4 minutes 33 seconds.

The winners were enthusiastically applauded. Even Garrett was hailed with enthusiasm when he defeated Gonskos, although the Greeks were surprised and disappointed by the downfall of their champion.

In the evening the Acropolis and city were illuminated by myriads of electric and other lights. The scene was beautiful and fairylke. Everywhere there was the greatest enthusiasm.

WANT TO STOP TREATING.

Ohio Legislature Passes a Bill to Prevent the Pernicious "Have-a-Drink-with-Me" System.

Columbus, O., April 7.—By a vote of 28 to 8, the House to-day passed the Anti-Treating law, by Representative Omar P. Norris, of Wood County.

As will be seen by the vote, it met with little or no opposition, and Mr. Norris says

DEMOCRATS GAIN BY RAINES BILL.

Republican Majorities Sadly Depleted Throughout the Entire State.

Clean Sweeps Made in Many Places and a Heavy Vote Polled Generally.

Town Elections Show the Influence Which the Excise Legislation Is Exerting.

POLITICIANS GROWING ALARMED.

A Determined Effort Being Made by the Machine to Keep the Result of the Recent Voting from Being Widely Known.

Albany, N. Y., April 7.—Politicians are beginning to figure on the influence which the new liquor tax law has had in the town elections. The selection of supervisors and town officers is quite generally affected by political events, and most of all by party legislation. Consequently when the heated discussion which was brought on by the Raines bill was considered, it was thought that the opinion of the people would be quite clearly shown by the town meetings.

Every succeeding week after the Saratoga election showed a continuation of this significant feeling among the people. The Republican machine was too firmly entrenched in power in the majority of the counties to allow of any general victory, but the results in the smaller divisions showed how intense is the feeling among the people.

A determined effort was made by the Re-

LIQUOR TAX ON CLUBS.

Raines Law Not Apply to Clubs, New York

Brooklyn Will Be Saved Somewhat

Like \$280,000 in Licenses.

The latest Directory of New York City lists 423 clubs. A hasty look at the names indicates that fully 300 of these would be compelled to pay the \$300 license if the Raines law, as first understood, were rigidly enforced. This makes the tax on the clubmen of New York \$240,000.

There are seventy-seven Brooklyn clubs. About fifty of them serve liquors in their clubrooms. This adds \$40,000 to the other sum, making a grand total tax on Brooklyn and New York clubmen of \$280,000.

It has been asserted that it will pass the Senate and thus become a law of Ohio.

The plea made for the law was that many youths were ruined because of the treating habit, and that as a general thing men drank more than they would if each bought his own beverage.

The law reads as follows: Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio that whoever treats, or offers to treat, another person to an intoxicating drink, or whoever gives, or offers to give, to another person an intoxicating drink, in any place where intoxicating liquor is sold, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$3, and the cost of prosecution for the first offense, and, for the second offense, under the provision of this act, he shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 and the costs of prosecution, and for the third offense, under the provision of this act, he shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 and the cost of prosecution.

Section 2.—That one-half of the fine under the provisions of this act shall go to the informer, and the other half shall be turned over to the school fund in the locality where the prosecution occurred.

Section 3.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Cause of Bedford Flats Fires.

Fire Marshal Hollister announced yesterday that his department had concluded its investigation of the mysterious fires on March 14 and 15 in the Bedford Flats on Seventh avenue. It was shown almost beyond a doubt that the fires were caused by the careless dropping of lighted matches or cigars down the air shafts. Several men were detailed yesterday to investigate the alleged incendiary fires in Harlem.

Continued on Second Page.



AMERICAN HEROES WHO HAVE CARRIED OFF THE HONORS AT ATHENS.